UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/665,312	09/18/2003	Stuart Jay Stuple	60001.0380US01/MS302476.1	6214

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EXAMINER
BASHORE, WILLIAM L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
10/30/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/665,312	STUPLE ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	William L. Bashore	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

.A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 August 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-11 and 14-18* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *1,4-11 and 18* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *14 and 15* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *16 and 17* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: RCE filed 8/13/2007, to the original application

filed 9/18/2003.

2.   Claims 1, 4-18 pending. Claims 2-3, 12-13 have been canceled by Applicant. Claims 1, 9, 14 are

independent.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR

1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued

examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the

finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's

submission filed on 8/13/2007 has been entered.

Allowable Subject Matter

3.   **Claims 1, 4-11, 18 are allowed.**

4.   **Claims 16, 17 are objected to** as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be

allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any

intervening claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   **Claims 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over White US 20030014447A1 - filed 04/23/2001 (hereinafter White), in view of Ichimura et al., US 006580438B1- filed 11/22/1999 (hereinafter Ichimura), further view of Ribak et al US 20030030645A1- filed 08/13/2001 (hereinafter Ribak).**

In regard to independent claim 1, receiving input for the page in the electronic

document (White at Abstract and at page 1, paragraphs [0009]-[0010], also see FIGS. 4,

discloses a data management system for generating customized versions of data documents.

which is subsequently parsed into an internal representation of the document, wherein raw data is

stored in XML form and is parsed by an XML parser. Upon the initial request for a customized

version of the document, a sequence of transforms is applied to the internal representation and to

subsequently transformed documents in order to create hierarchical, customized document levels.

(the transformation are implemented as either XSL stylesheets, although Java classes may also

be employed).

White does not explicitly teach, tracking a position of the input relative to the page,

however (Ichimura at the abstract and at col. 10, line 40-65, discloses a presentation control

system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements

to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, Upon

selection of a presentation element, the system will determine a first text box within the

presentation element and retrieve its identification. Then, in order to maintain the spatial

relationship existing in the presentation element, a determination will be made as to whether the

text box has a border, or frame. If a border is present, the system retrieves the dimensions for the

text box and records them in association with the text box identifier. The stylizer 170 then

applies the new font size and shape to the text within the selected text box),

comparing the input to a style sheet comprising one or more objects with predefined

formatting, however (Ichimura at the abstract and at col. 9 line 1 thought col. 10, line 65, also

see Table 1, discloses a presentation control system environment, the methods and systems of

this invention manipulate presentation elements to create a unified display characteristic between

the elements selected for presentation, wherein The stylizer 170 then replaces the attributes of

tags with the new attributes that correspond to the selected style,

Table 1 illustrating the Attribute, the API, and position (float, height ....   <value>) for

appropriate CSS apply using Class='name'tag to different html element and so on...

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified White's teaching, wherein receiving input for the page in

the electronic document, that include a means of tracking a position of the input relative to the

page of Ichimura' s teaching. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to

modify this combination to provide a data management and generation system that enables rapid,

efficient, reliable and cost-effective generation of customized data documents and minimize both

the amount of software that must be developed in order to create customized documents, as well

as the amount of computer processing that is required to satisfy client requests (as taught by

White at page 1 paragraph [0008]).

White and Ichimura do not explicitly teach, wherein a position of an object in the style

sheet is used to determine a format associated with the object. However, (see Ribak at page 3

paragraph [0040] through page 4 paragraph [0043] also see Fig. 2A-B) Ribak illustrating in Fig. 2A-B - items 54-, 56 58, 60, 62 and 64 are schematic representations of a browser displays a set of link verbosity sliders in a verbosity toolbar 52 that includes,

Four different sliders are defined:

a glossary slider 54,

a dictionary slider 56,

an intranet slider 58 and

an Internet slider 60.

as Example shows in Fig. 2A below, When the user position a cursor 62 over the word Glossary to indicate the particular position on the document which is triggering the dictionary hyperlinks item 56 (i.e. and/or any of items from the link verbosity tool bar item 52) at any particular selected position, and resulting in Fig. 2B as shown below:
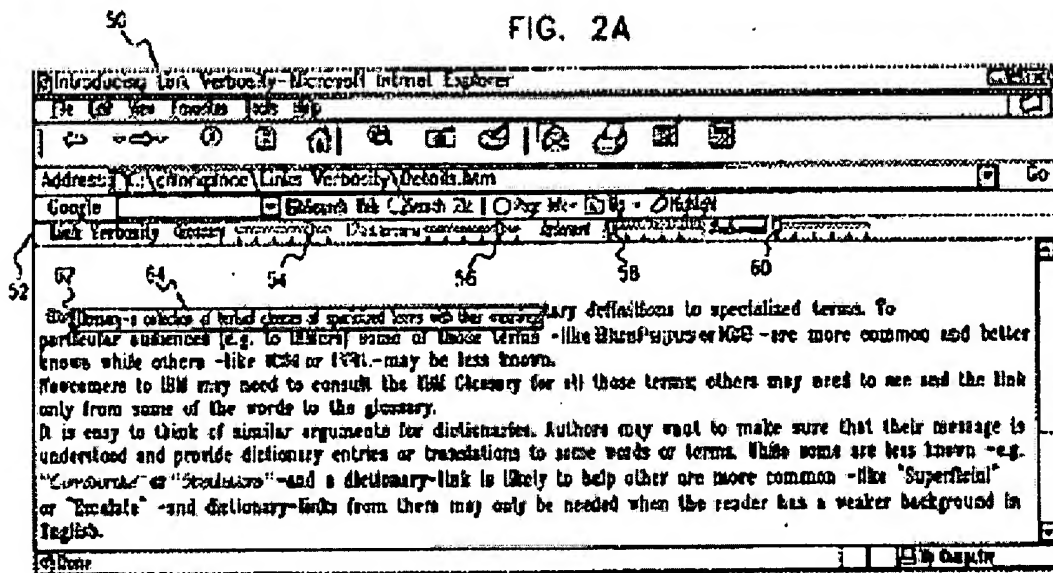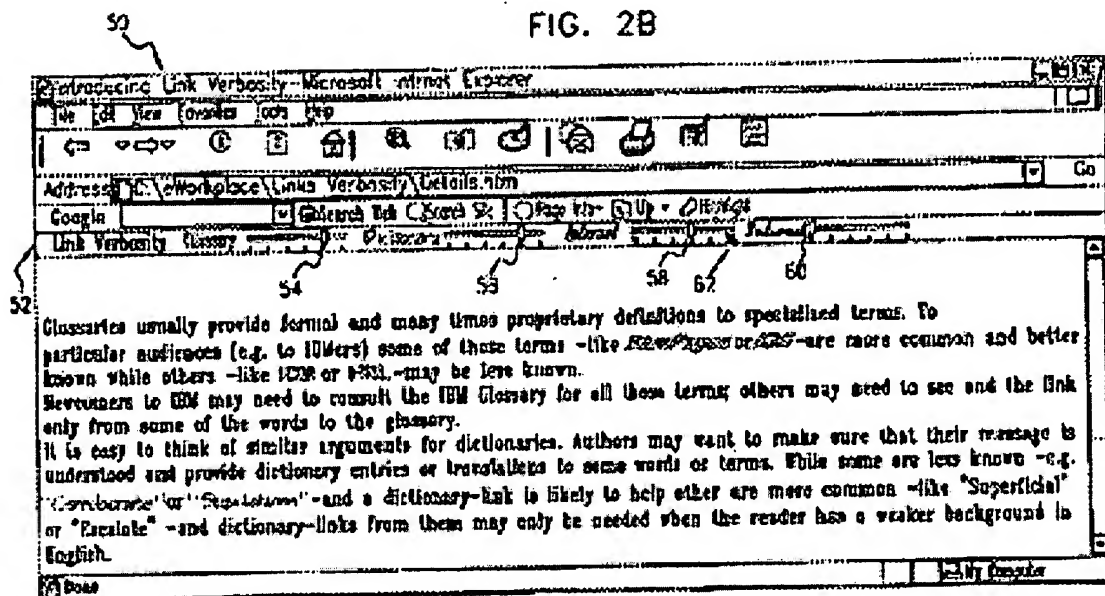
FIG. 2A

FIG. 2B

Also (see Ribak at page 2 paragraphs [0024]-[0026]) teaches the content includes markup

language code, wherein the at least one attribute is determined by a style sheet associated with

the content, and wherein displaying the content includes formatting the content for display

responsive to the style sheet.

It is noted that Ribak's method of formatting information stored in markup language form, and specifically to methods and systems for augmenting hypertext links with information about the target of those links, and for controlling the extent to which this information is displayed (see Ribak page 1 paragraph [001]) and the above, can reasonably be interpreted as, "a position of an object in the style sheet is used to determine a format associated with the object, "' it is well known in the art that is formatting for Extended Markup Language (XML) documents is specified in a separate style sheet written in Extensible Style Sheet Language (XSL). XSL style sheets contain formatting information, and also include rules for translating elements from XML to other formats according to the Extensible Style Sheet Language Transformation (XSLT) standard (see Ribak at page 1 paragraph [004]).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Ribak's method of formatting information stored in markup language form, and specifically to methods and systems for augmenting hypertext links with information about the target of those links, and for controlling the extent to which this information is displayed into White and Ichimura teaching to provide a tool that allows user to create additional hyperlinks in a displayed document or to modify the hyperlink (see Rebak at page 1 paragraph [0001]).

Regarding calculating the position of the input in a style sheet, however (Ichimura at the abstract and at col. 9 line 1 thought col. 10, line 65, also see Table 1, discloses a presentation control system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, wherein The stylizer 170 then replaces the attributes of tags with the new attributes that correspond to the

selected style,

Table 1 illustrating the Attribute, the API, and position (float, height ....   <value>) for

appropriate CSS apply using Class='name'tag to different html element and so on...

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified White's teaching, wherein receiving input for the page in

the electronic document, that include a means of calculating the position of the input in a style

sheet of Ichimura's teaching. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to

modify this combination to provide a data management and generation system that enables rapid,

efficient, reliable and cost-effective generation of customized data documents and minimize both

the amount of software that must be developed in order to create customized documents, as well

as the amount of computer processing that is required to satisfy client requests (as taught by

White at page 1 paragraph [0008]).

Receiving one of text and graphic input for a part of an electronic document (White

at page 3, paragraphs [0039], discloses an organization-level document into a presentation-level

document. The presentation-level customization is organization specific. This transform may

generate an HTML document for end user presentation, an attribute/name/value text file for

importation into legacy systems, or any number of other customized presentations).

determining formatting of the input by comparing the input to a sheet stored in

computer memory comprising objects with a predefined formatting and applying the

predefined formatting to the input based on a corresponding. However (see Ribak at page 2

paragraphs [0024]-[0026]) teaches the content includes markup language code, wherein the at

least one attribute is determined by a style sheet associated with the content, and wherein

displaying the content includes formatting the content for display responsive to the style sheet.

Regarding calculating the position of the input in a style sheet, however (Ichimura at the

abstract

and at col. 9 line 1 thought col. 10, line 65, also see Table 1, discloses a presentation control

system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements

to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, wherein

The stylizer 170 then replaces the attributes of tags with the new attributes that correspond to the

selected style,

Table 1 illustrating the Attribute, the API, and position (float, height ....   <value>) for

appropriate CSS apply using Class='name'tag to different html element and so on...

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

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efficient, reliable and cost-effective generation of customized data documents and minimize both

the amount of software that must be developed in order to create customized documents, as well

as the amount of computer processing that is required to satisfy client requests (as taught by

White at page 1 paragraph [0008]).

A processing unit, a memory storage device coupled to the processing unit for

displaying data; and a program module stored in the memory storage device for providing

instructions to said processing unit; said processing unit responsive to said instructions

operable for of said program module monitoring a position of input within an electronic

document (as taught by White at page 2 paragraphs [0027][-[0029], i.e. a methodology that

supports demand-driven generation of multiple customized versions of data sets that are initially

compiled as XML documents. That, is data documents that describe respective products, such

as

components of a personal computer system, are compiled),

formatting the input within the electronic document in response to identifying the

format in the sheet, however (Ichimura at the abstract and at col. 10, line 40-65, discloses a

presentation control system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate

presentation elements to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for

presentation, Upon selection of a presentation element, the system will determine a first text box

within the presentation element and retrieve its identification. Then, in order to maintain the

spatial relationship existing in the presentation element, a determination will be made as to

whether the text box has a border, or frame. If a border is present, the system retrieves the

dimensions for the text box and records them in association with the text box identifier. The

stylizer 170 then applies the new font size and shape to the text within the selected text box).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified White's teaching, wherein receiving input for the page in

the electronic document, that include a means of formatting the input within the electronic

document in response to identifying the format in the sheet of Ichimura's teaching. One of

ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to provide a data

management and generation system that enables rapid, efficient, reliable and cost-effective

generation of customized data documents and minimize both the amount of software that must be

developed in order to create customized documents, as well as the amount of computer

processing that is required to satisfy client requests (as taught by White at page 1 paragraph

[0008]).

Regarding calculating the position of the input in a style sheet, however (Ichimura at the abstract

and at col. 9 line 1 thought col. 10, line 65, also see Table 1, discloses a presentation control

system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements

to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, wherein

The stylizer 170 then replaces the attributes of tags with the new attributes that correspond to the

selected style,

Table 1 illustrating the Attribute, the API, and position (float, height ....   <value>) for

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It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified White's teaching, wherein receiving input for the page in

the electronic document, that include a means of calculating the position of the input in a style

sheet of Ichimura's teaching. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to

modify this combination to provide a data management and generation system that enables rapid,

efficient, reliable and cost-effective generation of customized data documents and minimize both

the amount of software that must be developed in order to create customized documents, as well

as the amount of computer processing that is required to satisfy client requests (as taught by

White at page 1 paragraph [0008]).

In regard to dependent claim 15, it is well established in the relevant art that style sheets

comprise "electronic" documents.

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 4-11, 16-18 have been considered but are moot in view of allowable subject matter.

Applicant argues on pages 7-11 of the RCE that the cited art of reference do not teach Applicant's claimed invention (a tracking position of the input relative to the page...predefined formatting). The examiner respectively disagrees. Ichimura teaches a presentation control system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, Upon selection of a presentation element, the system determines a first text box within the presentation element and retrieve its identification. In order to maintain the spatial relationship existing in the presentation element, a determination is made as to whether the text box has a border, or frame. If a border is present, the system retrieves the dimensions for the text box and records them in association with the text box identifier.

Applicant argues that Ribak does not teach Applicant's invention as currently claimed. The examiner respectively disagrees. It is noted that Ribak's method of formatting information stored in markup language form, and specifically to methods and systems for augmenting hypertext links with information about the target of those links, and for controlling the extent to which this information is displayed. The above can reasonably be interpreted as, "a position of an object in the style sheet is used to determine a format associated with the object, '".

As discussed in the previous Office action, Applicant argues that the cited references do not teach Applicant's claimed invention. It is noted that Ichimura discloses a presentation control system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, wherein the stylizer 170 then

replaces the attributes of tags with the new attributes that correspond to the selected style. It would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified

White's teaching, wherein receiving input for the page in the electronic document, that include a means of

calculating the position of the input in a style sheet of Ichimura's teaching.

Conclusion

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should

be directed to William L. Bashore whose telephone number is (571) 272-4088. The examiner can

normally be reached on 9:00 am - 5:30 pm EST.

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug

Hutton can be reached on (571) 272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this

application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

9.   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application

Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained

from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available

through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-

direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer

Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR

CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER
October 28, 2007